

SONS OF UTAH PIONEERS LIBRARY

# SUP News

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF UTAH PIONEERS

*Preservation of Utah's Pioneer Heritage in all areas, arts, crafts, skills,  
scenic, recreational, cultural, historic sites, trails, and landmarks.*

Volume 6

JUNE, 1959

No. 6





Thousands Attended the 90th Anniversary  
DRIVING OF GOLDEN SPIKE, May 9, 1959  
and Dedicatorial Opening of

## RAILROAD VILLAGE MUSEUM



Elder HAROLD B. LEE becomes a modern spike driver at the ceremonies. He had a double tie-in with the project as an Apostle of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and as a Director on the Board of the Union Pacific Railroad. He offered a beautiful dedicatorial prayer.

At CORINNE, UTAH, the pioneer railroad and freighting center of Utah. Just 7 miles west of Brigham City and on the way to the historical Promontory Summit where the last spike was driven on May 10, 1869, completing the first transcontinental railroad.



Mr. Joel L. Priest, right, Public Relations Representative, Union Pacific Railroad, presents Railroad Orders donating Engines, Cars and other equipment to serve at the Railroad Village forever. Horace A. Sorensen, left, Managing Director of the Village, receives the presentations for the Sons of Utah Pioneers.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

*The South East is pleased to sponsor  
this space for the good of the  
worthy cause*



The Honorable  
**GEORGE D. CLYDE,**  
 Governor of Utah  
 Addressed those Assembled  
 at the Ceremonies  
 as to the importance  
 of the  
 Golden Spike



**Bernice Gibbs Anderson**  
 Matron of Honor and President  
 Box Elder Golden Spike Association  
 Received a Golden Serving Tray  
 for her untiring efforts from  
**Mr. Karl B. Hale**  
 National President of the  
 Sons of Utah Pioneers  
 sponsors of the  
**RAILROAD VILLAGE MUSEUM**

VISIT THIS HISTORICAL SHRINE dedi-  
 cated in the memory of the Golden Spike. The  
 MUSEUM VILLAGE is open daily from 9 til  
 5 except on Sundays, from 1 to 5. Mr. Jesse  
 H. Jameson, Executive Secretary.



Mr. M. A. McIntyre, left, Supt.  
 Southern Pacific and Mr. E. H.  
 Bailey, right, Vice Pres. Union  
 Pacific Railroad make presenta-  
 tions to the Village.



# SUP News

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by Sons of Utah Pioneers at

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Salt Lake City 9, Utah

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## KNOW YOUR UTAH



### THE PILOT SPRINGS

By DR. DAVID E. MILLER



**PILOT SPRING AT THE BASE OF PILOT PEAK.** This spring was the first fresh water on the old route between Iosepa and west end of the Great Salt Lake Desert — approximately 85 miles. The spring is located at the McKellar ranch, 25 miles north of Wendover.

The famous springs at the east base of Pilot Peak played an important role in the history of the westward movement across our state, for they furnished the first fresh water on the Hastings Cutoff west from Iosepa — a distance of almost 85 miles. Hastings Cutoff was made famous by the ill-fated Donner Party of 1846 which spent nearly a week on the Great Salt Lake Desert in a desperate struggle to reach the sweet water at the springs.

The first white men known to have visited the now famous springs were members of the Bartleson-Bidwell expedition of 1841, which brought the first wagons into and across Utah. This expedition had left Soda Springs and followed Bear River southward to the site of Corinne, then circled the north end of Great Salt Lake. They arrived at the Pilot Springs Sept. 14, and continued on through Silver Zone Pass to the Johnson Springs where wagons were abandoned and the remainder of the trip to California completed on pack animals.

Fremont's expedition of 1845 was the next to reach the springs. At that time Fremont pioneered what was to become

known as Hastings Cutoff between Salt Lake City and the Springs at Pilot Peak, thence on to the Humboldt River.

After Femont the springs were frequently visited by wagon trains which followed the Hastings Cutoff: Harlan-Young Party, Lienhard Party, Donner Party (all of 1846); Howard Stansbury, 1849, and countless gold rushers during the next several years. The springs are located at the McKellar Ranch, approximately 25 miles north of Wendover and some three miles north of the Box Elder-Tooele County boundary. A passable road leads to them from Wendover.

**See More of Your  
Utah on the Son's  
LABOR DAY TREK  
to  
Hole In the Rock**



# A HOUSE OF GOVERNMENT

By NEWELL K. KNIGHT

(Editor's Note—This is the second article on Salt Lake's place of government.)

In 1857 and 1858, Salt Lake built its first City Hall on property located on 1st South between 1st and 2nd East Streets. It was dedicated on April 5, 1858, but the new hall proved to be too small almost from the day it was dedicated.

With the coming of Johnston's Army into Utah Territory on June 26, 1858, it soon became apparent that the new City Hall and jail were not large enough. Camp Floyd was established in Cedar Valley, just forty miles south of Salt Lake City and Provo and Great Salt Lake City became the leave centers for the soldiers and camp followers from the new fort. In September, 1858, things had reached such a point that Brigham Young requested the City Council to organize a 200-man police force to combat the wave of crime, murder, robbery, assault, rape and other types of molestation.

The year 1860 saw General Albert Sidney Johnston, who led the army into the valley in 1857, depart Camp Floyd to return to Washington, and soon after, it is of interest to note, he was found leading an Army of the South against the North. In the battle of Shiloh, he was killed while commanding the Confederate forces. In 1861, Camp Floyd, then called Fort Crittenden, was abandoned.

With the outbreak of the Civil War, Salt Lake City and the citizens of Utah Territory were inflicted with the presence of other troops. These were some 700 volunteers from California and Nevada, who were on their way to take part in the Civil War. They were under command of Colonel Patrick Edward Connor, who was ordered to stay here and protect the Telegraph and mail routes. He established headquarters on the foothills on the east bench, naming it Camp Douglas, in honor of Stephen A. Douglas.

Because of the shortage of space in the City Hall and jail, a committee was appointed to draft plans for a new City Hall on December 18, 1863. This committee consisted of R. Y. Burton, N. H. Felt, Enoch Reese and Robert Campbell.

In January, 1864, the City Council purchased the Abraham property east of their holdings on east First South street. The committee employed Architect William H. Folsom, Esq., to prepare the plans for the new City Hall, and on March 22, 1864, the City Council accepted the plans of



Salt Lake's third City Hall, located on First South, is still used by the city. At the dedication of the building, January 6, 1866, Brigham Young said that the building would be good enough until a better one could be built, and then the old building would be used for some other good purpose.

Architect Folsom. The building was to be of stone and the piers were to be of cut granite. There was to be a tower, and a clock. The clock and bell were purchased after the City Council authorized the purchase on December 5, 1865.

The new city hall was dedicated on January 6, 1866. Present at the dedication ceremonies were Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Daniel H. Wells, Joseph Young, Sr., Governor Charles Durkee, Secretary of the Territory Amos Reed; George A. Smith, and members of the Council of the Twelve; the speaker and members of the Legislature of the Territory of Utah; Elias Smith, Judge of the Probate Court and County and City officers.

President Brigham Young was in charge and Brother George Q. Cannon offered the dedicatory prayer.

A life-size, full-face painting of President Brigham Young was unveiled. The painting was by artist E. W. Parry, who received \$1,000 in gold for his work. This painting is the only known life-size, full-face painting of Brigham Young made while he was alive. It hangs today in the City Commission Chambers.

Brigham Young, in his remarks at the dedication of the Third City Hall, in 1866,

said: "This hall is good enough till the City Council can build a better one, which I expect they will in a very few years. I expect this one will be left, probably, for some other use, but we will keep increasing and making improvements and enlarging."

The fulfillment of his words can be found in the present City and County Building on Washington Square. Started in 1890 and completed in 1894. It is now 65 years old and described by Dr. Arvid Fairbanks as one of the most beautiful buildings on earth.

In all the annals of American history, there is nothing to compare with the problems this city faced as a city, because of the belief of its citizens. The Federal Government not only sent troops once, but twice to police this chartered city, incorporated under the laws of the Territory and the United States government. The Congress of the United States passed laws in 1862 to punish by imprisonment our citizens who contracted plural marriage, taking away many of their civil rights. In 1882, they passed the Edmonds Law, almost annihilating self-government and in 1887 they passed the Edmonds-Tucker Law, disincorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

**SEE GOVERNMENT, Page 11**



# THE HISTORY OF HARRISBURG

By V. R. LEANY



Harrisburg in 1957 was a deserted community, its only remains were vacant buildings ready to collapse and foundations that once were the homes of pioneers in the area. In the left foreground is the old Harrisburg cemetery.

Of all the ghost towns of Southern Utah, I think none except Silver Reef, has a more dramatic history than Harrisburg. It was settled by a hardy and strong group of Mormon pioneers who were steadfast in their faith. A large number of them were southerners who had pioneered together in Nauvoo, Salt Lake City and Parowan. I have been told that President Erastus Snow blamed the quarrelsome nature of the residents of Harrisburg on the fact that there were too many leaders and not enough followers. It has also been claimed that this little valley was a hideout of "Book of Mormon" days Gadianton Robbers, and as such had been cursed, so that the inhabitants thereof would always be a quarrelsome people.

Travelers soon learned that the arm of western hospitality was always extended in Harrisburg and a passerby could always count on a meal or night's lodging. The word was "Come in and eat with us if you can eat what we eat." Many early church and state leaders were hosted in this way. I personally recall the time Governor Spry stopped at my father's home for noon bate for himself and team.

James G. Blake in recording the history of the trek of the first company of Pioneers to go to St. George in 1861 wrote: "Arrived at a location of two or three houses called Harrisburg after Moses Harris and others of his family. Silas Harris was presiding Elder."

Andrew Jensen, in his History of Harrisburg, tells of the founding of the com-

munity: "In the spring of 1859, under the presiding authority of Washington Ward, nine families were located at the junction of Quail and Cottonwood creeks. The place was called Harrisville in honor of Moses Harris, one of the settlers. In the spring of 1861, the little settlement was abandoned and the settlers moved three miles up Quail Creek, and named the location Harrisburg." This new location was on both sides of the white reef where Quail Creek and Dick's Canyon Creek join, at what is called Harris Field.

Jenson tells us that a meeting was held at the home of Moses Harris, June 12, 1862, attended by Apostles Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow and a branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was formed. The branch was named the Harrisburg Branch and James Lewis was sustained as President, with Moses Harris and Hosea Stout as counselors. Forty-one persons gave their names as members of the branch, which consisted of the three families already named, and the families of William Leany, John Brimhall, William Robb, Allen J. Stout, Priddy Meeks, Samuel Hamilton, and Elijah K. Fuller.

Within the group was a doctor, a blacksmith, and a carpenter, and several cotton farmers. They were a self-sufficient group and could survive quite well without outside help. Brigham Young's policy in colonization was to send out colonizing companies that had all of the trades and professions represented that were needed to be self-sufficient, and Harrisburg was no exception.

Hyrum Leany's history states that the community was expected to raise castor oil beans, cotton, and indigo for Indigo dye, as well as the basic crops to sustain life and feed their livestock.

The infant community was plagued with frequent Indian problems. There was always the fear of a Navajo attack that would bring death and destruction, and often the local Indians would become mean and insolent. At one time a big old "Buck" walked into William Leany's house for food while Mrs. Leany was sweeping her kitchen floor. He refused to move from the door when she asked him so that she could finish sweeping, and spit in her face. William Leany came in just in time to see this, and took the broom and beat the Buck over the back with it as he ran until the handle broke cross-grained, leaving a sharp end, ideal for jabbing the fleeing Indian in the back until his blood ran to his heels. This lesson, though severe, taught the local Indians to respect white "squaws" of Harrisburg. The Indians named William Leany ME-A-PIC-WAY (Little Bear) after this.

As in nearly all Mormon communities, education was of prime importance, and on May 15, 1864, the residents of Harrisburg held a public meeting, and made plans to build a school house, which was also to be used as a meetinghouse. At this time Harrisburg had 16 families composed of 128 people. In his report for 1865, Elder James G. Blake wrote the following: "The good people of Harrisburg have completed their meetinghouse, which was commenced in May, 1864. The work has been done under the direction of Elder Elijah K. Fuller. The house is 18 by 30 feet. It is built of rock and cost \$800.00. It is designed to accommodate the school and the various church



Harrisburg in 1917, showing green fields and orchards and well-kept homes. This was a quiet little southern Utah farming community that had by this time lost much of its earlier population, but nevertheless was still very productive.



meetings." Up to this time school and church meetings had been held in private homes or in a community bowery. Brigham Young dedicated the new school-meetinghouse in 1865, commenting that it was a fine house, but should have been built a quarter of an inch larger.

The Harrisburg Mining District was created in the building on June 22-23, 1874. This district comprised 144 square miles, centering at the school house. Silver had first been discovered at Silver Reef, near Harrisburg, by John Kemple in 1869. Kemple was living at Harrisburg with the Elijah Knapp Fuller family at the time of the discovery. The area around boomed with mining activities for a time, and a vast number of new people, many of them undesirable moved into the area.

In March of 1874, Brigham Young and George A. Smith organized a ward at Harrisburg and Leeds to be known as the Leeds Ward. The town continued to flourish and be the meeting place for the ward for some years, but by 1891 most of the families had moved from Harrisburg and church services were discontinued. Since this time families living in Harrisburg have slowly moved to other southern Utah communities.

Until the early 1920's the abandoned houses of Harrisburg made good winter abodes for numerous transient families. The old school house was used most. Slowly, the years have brought about the final destruction of nearly all of the buildings that once stood at Harrisburg, until today one sees only foundations and a few walls.

Tragedies have occurred in Harrisburg, such as a man killing himself rather than marry an Indian girl with whom he had become too familiar. Rattlesnakes took several lives. Thomas Leany, youngest son of William Leany, died after being bitten on the leg.

Two children of a family camping in Harrisburg for a night were killed by a rattlesnake in bed with them. Each child cried out that the other was pinching as the snake bit first one and then the other. This brought scoldings from the parents as they cried out at each other in the night.

Most of the people of Harrisburg moved to other communities before the turn of the century, but the town remained well cultivated and beautiful until some of the residents allowed its water to be taken elsewhere. Now it stands as a lonely ghost town. To me it brings back fond memories of an exciting childhood in a fascinating world I will never forget.



## SUP PROFILES

### CURTIS W. BRADY



Mr. Brady has served his community, church and fellowman throughout a long, useful lifetime.

*By His Wife,  
NELLIE LARSEN BRADY*

If you were to pass the home of Curtis Brady any time from early March to after harvest season, you would probably see him working diligently in his flower or vegetable garden. He also keeps a variety of animals on his green pasture ground. Such a beauty spot it is that passers by exclaim with "ahs" and "ohs."

"Just look at that beautiful garden," we often hear them say. Many times we have seen them stop to snap a picture of the gorgeous rows of blooms or even the choice rows of vegetables.

Certainly he is well repaid in his venture as a farmer. Very often when a stranger is introduced, he will say, "Oh you are the man who has the beautiful garden."

Mr. Brady did not have the advantage of a higher education. Due to circumstances he left high school to work at various places. He worked with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for many years. His interest in political and civic affairs led him into political jobs. He has worked with the Salt Lake County Road and Bridge Department, Salt Lake County Recreation Department, Sheriff's Force and the Utah State Liquor Commission. The many years he spent in these capacities earned for him a Utah State retirement. He retired in December, 1958.

See BRADY, Page 10

## NECROLOGY... WALTER G. TAYLOR

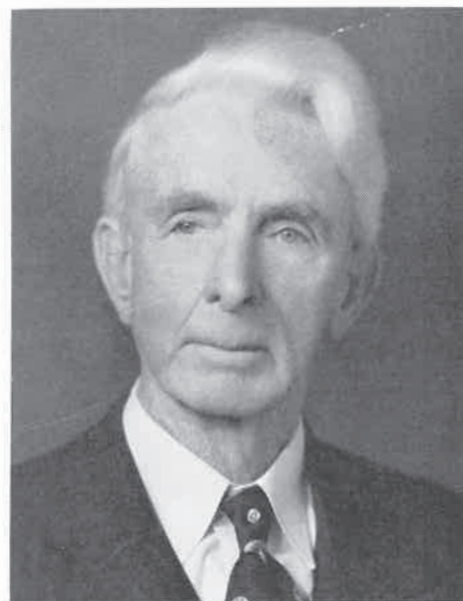
Walter G. Taylor of Provo, Utah, one of the organizers of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, died March 18, 1959, or causes incident to age.

He and David Loveless conceived the idea of the Utah pioneer organizations and organized the George Albert Smith Camp of Sons of Utah Pioneers in 1928. David Loveless was the first president of the George A. Smith Camp and Walter G. Taylor served twenty-five years as President from 1931 to 1956, succeeded by J. Rulon Morgan. Brother Taylor was honored at a special banquet at the Pioneer Museum Building in Provo upon his retirement as President, May 19, 1956, and he was honored by a special award from the national organization at that time.

Brother Taylor was one of those who instituted the project of building the Provo Pioneer Museum in 1930.

At his death, Brother Taylor was one of the oldest members of the Sons of Utah Pioneers in years of membership and had one of the longest periods of service. The Provo organizations mourn the loss of Brother Taylor and are thankful for his devotion to the pioneer spirit and tradition and are thankful for his beginning the organization which will perpetuate our Utah heritage.

It is contemplated that a Walter G. Taylor memorial collection will be established and placed as a permanent display in the Provo Pioneer Museum Building, using some of the collection of Brother Taylor's pictures and records of pioneer days and development.



WALTER G. TAYLOR



## "TUMBLEWEED TOWNS" THE MIGHTY TINTIC AREA

By DIX LARSON

Many people seem to have a misconception that pioneers were only those entering the Salt Lake Valley, establishing colonies as far south as St. George, and farming the land as a livelihood. Of course, this is true, but in the majority of towns visited, it has become obvious that many of the early settlements were founded by staunch members of the Mormon Church; some entered the valley in '47 as adults or children, later years inspiring them to look for prosperity elsewhere. It would appear that with the early findings of gold or silver the possibility of an individual's becoming rich would indeed be a temptation, and quite often many of the pioneers of the mining districts were immigrant people of little material possessions except their health, hands and backs, grateful for the opportunity to earn an existence through wages or the possibility to start a business. So in a true sense these people of the mining districts were pioneers. Webster defines a pioneer as "one who opens up the way for others to follow," and Browning aptly wrote, "so long as God would pioneer a path for you." Such is the development of the mighty Tintic area.

Many a fortune has been made and lost gambling the hope that "thar was silver in them thar hills" of the Tintic District. The Tintic District lies about 60 miles southwest from Provo and can conveniently and readily be reached on Route 6. We stopped at Harold's Crossing, a few miles out of Santaquin, and admired the gallant ruins of a process mill, built in the early 1900's in the hope of competing with freight rates on the ore shipments. Although not too much is known as to the financing of such a huge operation, such an investment and



Famed Mammoth mine. Note steam hoist at entrance and famed McIntyre residence, still standing in stately grandeur among deserted residences.

its loss could certainly be appreciated. The concrete thickness and separators have met the challenge of time and are well preserved. At the entrance to Eureka Canyon a turn to the left and a few miles reveal the once ideal mining town of Dividend, built by the Tintic Standard. Dividend at one time was complete with recreation facilities, houses, newspaper and even an ice plant. Today, several mine dumps and mill operations of all vintages can be observed, several residences, and the basic installation of the old ice plant remain.

We continued on the mountain road over the summit into Knightsville, originally founded in 1897 by Jesse Knight, who developed such mines as the Humbug, Uncle Sam, May Day, and the Yankee; and not to go unmentioned his sleep-inspired mine, The Dream Mine. Knightsville boomed until 1908 then, just like so many towns when the means of support ceases, so follows the town. Very little remains of Knightsville — a few rubbles of foundations and an occasional collapsed cellar is all. Two of the most scarce items that prompted the growth of the towns of yesteryear were building materials and water. Quite often the water has remained, but never the building materials, at least not for long. Knightsville was perhaps one of the only mining towns of this era never to have had a saloon even though the boom population exceeded 800 residents. (It should be realized that by statistical comparison of populations with respect to facilities, a population of 500 would be relative to today's population of 10,000.)

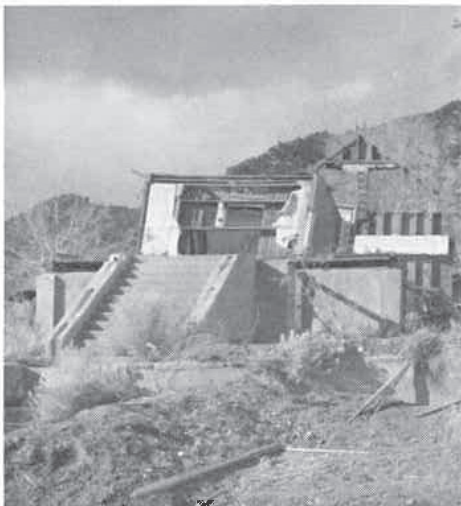
While in this area Silver City can be conveniently perused, having had its be-

ginning around 1870. Very little remains of Silver City, Ibex, or Diamond except for a tattered old cemetery. At Homansville, a few interesting scars of the past are still present. Homansville was the water source of the 1870's. At Shoebridge only the mill foundations remain. All of these towns will serve as the entree for the appetite of the potential "ghosttown-er" to devour.

Mammoth had its beginning in the late 1870's when a cattleman from Texas, named McIntyre, traded his herd of 10,000 longhorns to two farmers from Payson for a mine known as the Mammoth. Mammoth grew and grew until it reached its peak population of about 3,700 inhabitants. Mammoth actually was made up of four districts: Robinson, Lower Town, Middle Town and Upper Town. The Great Central Railroad was forced at times to provide train service twice a day. Six saloons were required to quench the thirst of the hard-working residents. Mammoth had all the conveniences of the big city it had become: hotels, two post offices, laundries, three large general mercantiles, emporium, two livery stables (having the most up-to-date buggies in the state for hire), two barber shops, a hospital, two churches (one L.D.S. and one Methodist), a jewelry store, several doctors, two theaters, and numerous assay offices.

As Mammoth is approached from Route 6 numerous remains of uninhabited houses can be noted. In general, most of

**See TINTIC, Page 12**



LDS Chapel at Mammoth, somewhat fatigued by Mother Nature.



# DAVID E. LAYTON ADDRESSES BUENA VENTURA CHAPTER

By DEL ADAMS

At our monthly meeting of the Buena Ventura Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers held at the Pagado Cafe in Roy we had the pleasure of listening to David E. Layton.

Mr. Layton was born in October, 1860, at West Kaysville, Utah, and is now 99 years of age. He told us of many of his interesting experiences, still remembering when there was not a house north of Kays Creek, which runs through Layton, until you reached Riverdale, which is a distance of approximately 15 miles. The territory north of Layton was rich grass and sagebrush land with hundreds of cattle and horses grazing and watering at Hooper Springs and other seeps along the lake front.



DAVID E. LAYTON, oldest bank president in the United States.

David E. Layton's father was Christopher Layton, who joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1842 in his native England, coming to America in 1843 and settling at Council Bluffs, Iowa. His first wife passed away in Council Bluffs soon after. When the Government called for volunteers for the Mormon Battalion, he joined the Army and was attached to Company "C" and was No. 47 of that battalion. He frequently told of the many hardships of that 2,000-mile march to San Diego. At one time

they progressed only 45 miles in 3 days with very little food to eat and no water. The mules and oxen died of fatigue on the trackless plains and desert.

After being mustered out of the army at Fort Moore, he began trading horses and mules. He would break the animals for working, riding or for pack, and sell them to the ranchers, farmers and miners for as high as \$100 a pair, realizing a good profit. On reaching San Francisco in the fall of 1849, he sold the balance of his horses and mules (300 head) and set sail for England, arriving there in March, 1850. It had long been his desire to bring his father and mother to this country, but upon his return to his homeland his mother had passed away three weeks before his arrival. He made preparations to return to this country. He married Sarah Martin, and brought his wife and his father (Samuel) with him. Forty families joined him (numbering 250 people in all). Mr. Layton chartered a vessel, the "James Pennell," to bring the party to this country and paid the entire expenses of the company; they later repaid him for their transportation.

After the party landed in New Orleans they traveled up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, then overland to Salt Lake City, arriving in 1852.

Christopher Layton was a very active and progressive man. At the time the railroad was being built, he owned several teams of horses and mules, which were used to help build the grades from Ogden to Salt Lake City. The wages at this time were \$3 per day for man and team for 10 hours and for a single man, \$1.50 per day. Mr. Layton owned and operated a 3,000-acre dry farm north and west of Layton and raised the first alfalfa and dry farm wheat in Utah. He also operated a large freight line from Corinne, Utah, to the mines of Idaho and Montana. The first flour mill in Kaysville was built by Mr. Layton and was powered by water. Mill rocks ground the wheat into flour. Christopher Layton was the third bishop of Kaysville. He was a very close friend of President Brigham Young and accompanied him on many of his visits in and around the country.

When David E. Layton was 9 years of age the first train made its first trip down Weber Canyon in 1869. All of the settlers rode to Uintah in wagons and teams to see the first train, and "Oh my what a noise it made when the engineer blew the whistle, scaring the people and horses." At that time there was a man-

powered turn-table to turn the engine around to head east as Uintah was the end of the line. Uintah was the main freight and passenger station to Salt Lake. He was 12 years old when the railroad was completed from Ogden to Salt Lake. This was the Utah Central Railroad.

Kaysville City, when organized, extended from the North City limits line to the Weber County line. When the Farmers Union, which is now located in

See LAYTON, Next Page



J. WILLIAM THOMPSON

## NECROLOGY... J. WILLIAM THOMPSON

Friends and members of the Temple Quarry Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers, will long mourn the loss of their faithful Secretary, J. William Thompson, who passed away Monday, March 9, 1959, at his home in Sandy, Utah.

He had been secretary of the chapter since it was organized and had always taken an active part in SUP activities. Brother Thompson often remarked on how much he enjoyed the treks that the SUP had gone on.

He was one of the group that moved the large granite block from the Temple Quarry in Little Cottonwood Canyon to Pioneer Village.

In the organization of the Temple Quarry Chapter, he played a large part in recruiting members, and his son and son-in-law, James C. Thompson, Noel Bateman and Frank Parry jointed him as Charter members of the Chapter.

We have indeed lost a good friend and faithful worker and we shall miss him greatly. — Marlon Bateman.



**LAYTON, From Preceding Page**

Layton, was built in 1882, the mail was carried by horseback from Kaysville by Rufas Adams and Charles M. Layton to the Farmers Union Store six days a week. David E. Layton is the only living organizer of that company.

In 1889, William A. Hyde, of Kaysville, built a store near the location that is now Kowley Drug Store in Layton on the east side of the railroad tract which today is Highway 91. Soon the settlers and homesteaders requested a name for the new settlement. Several names were submitted to George Q. Cannon for the territory of Utah representative in Washington, D. C. In 1889, the name of Layton was selected and the first Post Office was set up. Mr. William A. Hyde was the first postmaster.

The first LDS ward of Layton was organized in September, 1889 Daniel D. Harris was the Bishop, William N. Nalder, first counselor, and John W. Thornley, second counselor.

It would be interesting to know how many of us could name the first Bishop of our community and the first postmaster.

In 1890, the Adams and Sons Store was organized and continued in business until 1946. This store was located where the Union Furniture Store is now located.

David E. Layton was called on a mission to the Southern States, leaving his wife and family on their farm in West Layton in 1891 and returned in 1893. When the West Layton Ward was organized in 1895, he was chosen as the first Bishop. At that time there were 33 families in the ward. He is the only married man of the original 33 families still living. There are still two surviving married women, Mrs. Orson Layton and Mrs. Joseph Carlos, both still living in Layton.

At the turn of the century, David E. Layton and Raymond Knight of Alberta, Canada, were chosen by E. P. Ellison to make a trip to Europe for the purpose of purchasing draft horses as there was a great need for large and better stock to plow the prairie lands. They purchased 25 stallions and 42 mares at \$200 per head, in Scotland. There were three breeds of horses purchased, Shire Horse, Clydesdales and Suffolk Punch. This proved to be a successful venture and bigger and better horsepower was produced.

Mr. Layton is one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Layton, which was founded in 1905, and now at the age

of 99 is president of the Board of Directors. He, together with Amasa L. Clark, 96 years of age, of the Davis County Bank in Farmington, are the two oldest Bank Presidents in the United States.

Bishop David Layton says his life has been a life of happiness and has enjoyed every day of it. This his neighbors can subscribe to. He and his first wife, Alice Watt, had six sons and daughters. After her death, he then married Mable Robins and there were two children born to this union.

He has known all of the presidents of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, except the Prophet Joseph Smith.

**BRADY, From Page 7**

He is still the Democratic chairman of his voting district, and is always on hand at any election time.

Mr. Brady has worked in many community projects. He was a charter member of the Union Lion's Club, and helped in many of their initial projects. He has been chairman of Union Fort Days several times.

He has been an active member of the Temple Quarry Chapter of the Sons of the Utah Pioneers since its organization, working in various capacities. This chapter comprises the southern area of Salt Lake County, from Murray on the north to Draper on the south.

At the present time he is president of the chapter. He was chairman of the project to place the ten-ton granite block in Pioneer Village. He gives all credit for its placement to the capable committee of men who worked with him.

Temple Quarry Chapter was organized soon after the "Hole in the Rock" trek. Many who took the trek are members now, as is Mr. Brady. He enjoys these treks with Sons of the Utah Pioneers. He has been with them to Hole in the Rock, Brown's Hole, San Juan Trek and the convention tours. Some tours have been taken by the local chapter also.

Mr. Brady delights in travel. He has made two trips to New York, and the east, including Washington, D. C., Boston and other points of interest. He has seen the pageant at Hill Cumorah. He has been to New Orleans and points of interest in the South — also Old Mexico. He has visited Pacific Coast cities and Vancouver. After retiring in December, he spent the winter deep sea fishing in lower California. From there he flew to Hawaii. After spending a month there, he returned home by way of Los Angeles and San Francisco.

**See BRADY, Page 13**



IRA B. CANNON

**NECROLOGY****IRA B. CANNON**

Members of SUP mourn the passing of Ira B. Cannon long-time member of the Salt Lake Luncheon Club. Mr. Cannon was born in Taylorsville, Utah, February 11, 1889.

From 1911 to 1913, he filled a mission for the LDS Church in the Eastern States Mission.

After returning from his mission, he was sustained as a counselor to Elias Woodruff in the Fourteenth Ward Bishopric in the fall of 1913. When Bishop Woodruff was released and Bishop George Q. Morris sustained in his place, Ira B. Cannon was again sustained as a counselor, serving in all from 1913 to 1916.

On June 24, 1914, he was married to Mary Salmon in the Salt Lake Temple. To them were born a son and a daughter, Mrs. Joel P. (Marca) Paulson and Bennion Rhead Cannon. They have eight grandchildren.

In the summer of 1916, he moved his wife and small daughter to Mt. Emmons, Duchesne County, Utah.

From 1917 to 1920, he served as the Bishop of the Mt. Emmons Ward.

In the summer of 1920 when the Duchesne Stake was divided, he was sustained as a counselor to the stake president, Owen Bennion, in the new Duchesne Stake. This position he filled until he returned to Salt Lake City in the fall of 1935.

For the last eight years he served as a counselor to President Oscar W. McCon-

**See CANNON, Page 12**



## GOVERNMENT, From Page 5

President John Taylor, in an effort to preserve historical sites from Federal confiscation, in 1880 to 1882 deeded several parcels of land to the City Government. "Washington Square" was a part of the land Salt Lake City obtained free of charge from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Washington Square, unlike the other parcels of land, did contain in the deed the provision, "It must be maintained as a Public Park," inasmuch as it is the site of the dedication of the valley by Orson Pratt, July 23, 1847. Brigham Young led the main company of Pioneers to this spot on the afternoon of July 24, 1847, and on July 25, the first religious service held in the Great Salt Lake Valley was conducted there. Washington Square is a part of the ground that was irrigated to open Anglo-Saxon Irrigation in America. From this encampment scouts were sent to survey surrounding areas and to report on their findings. Here on July 28th, a meeting was held in the afternoon where the decision was reached by the Pioneers to stay and make this their asylum, in the heart of the Rocky Mountains.

Washington Square, because of its central location in the early days, became the site of many pioneer outings. The first circus, first baseball diamond, and many early horse shows, were held there. The first women's clothes factory was built by the Eighth Ward on the site, and families picnicked on the square. Under the direction of Brigham Young four artesian wells were driven here; it was not until 1938 that the last two of them were capped.

The decision by Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County to build a joint City and County Building on Washington Square was reached because of the soil conditions they found on the contemplated site for the building at First South and First East (State Street). To overcome the same soil conditions at Washington Square, a 31,150-foot steel and cement carpet was laid as a foundation for the present City and County Building using steel rails weighing sixteen pounds to the square foot and cement which was poured between the criss-crossed rails.

The City and County Building is patterned and designed after the old City Hall in London, England. Architects Monheim, Bird and Proudfoot, of Denver Colorado, submitted the plans chosen and the building contractor was John H. Bowman of Salt Lake City; superintendent of construction was H. M. Willard.

The walls of native sandstone, cut in Utah County, are six feet thick. The battlements found at the North and South entrances are towers of defense topped with Moorish roofs and have lancet win-

dows. There are Norman doorways, Ogee mouldings, vaulted scrolls, Gothic clustered columns, Roman, Corinthian and French Renaissance architecture, incorporated into the pattern of this ancient castle style structure.

The carvings found on the outside walls of the building, by Linde, a French sculptor, depicts the history of Utah and the West. There are three medallions, carved in stone at the front entrance facing State Street, along with the address, 451, plus the carving of eight pioneer women who entered Utah in July, 1847.

At the North entrance of the building are carved the Spanish Explorers, who entered Utah in 1776 in search of a shorter route to California and the Cross of Malta, Lion of Juda, Spanish Rosette, and the Fleur-de-lis, the royal emblem of France.

Over the East entrance, or rear of the building are carved the faces of Chief Washakie, Father Domiguez, Friar Escalante, Jim Bridger, the American eagle and several Masonic symbols.

At the rear of the building, also, facing Second East, is located the corner-stone, laid by the Masonic Order as a protest against the action of the Federal Government's passage of the Edmonds-Tucker Law of Disincorporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, felt by them to be in violation of the First Amendment of the Constitution of the

United States. This is the only known corner-stone to be laid in the rear of any public building.

The landscaping of the grounds is most interesting. Of the 45 varieties of trees, only two are native. Among the foreign trees planted are two Goldenrain trees, sometimes called the "Tree of Life." There are over fourteen hundred choice rose bushes of many varieties and beautiful floral beds.

Inside the building are the Moorish arches that support the tower, tile of Indian design; wainscoting of native Onyx mined at Pelican Point, Utah Lake, and the painting of Brigham Young by artist E. W. Perry with its hand-carved frame by Cummings.

The top of the Tower of the City and County Building reaches 303 feet from the ground. At the 240-foot level is the Big Ben clock, 12 feet in diameter and the air equipment which rings the four bells which hang at the 260-foot level in the tower. These are the only Westminster chimes in the world to be activated by air power. The Sons of the Utah Pioneers dedicated this air equipment December 7, 1957. The chimes ring every fifteen minutes on the hour.

The City and County Building was the first State Capitol of the State of Utah. In 1896, the Congress of the United States granted Utah Territory statehood, and the City and County building became the State Capitol and remained the capitol until the present one was completed in 1915.

The information covered in the two articles on Salt Lake City halls was taken from the records of Salt Lake City, as recorded by Robert Campbell.



NEWELL K. KNIGHT points to life-size, full-face painting of Brigham Young that hangs in the City Commissioner's chamber at the City and County Building in Salt Lake.



LYNN BEUTLER (left), Elk City, Oklahoma, and COL. WADDELL F. SMITH, San Rafael, Calif., were guests at Pioneer Village during recent conferences on the Pony Express. Mr. Beutler is a partner in the Beutler Brothers Rodeo Producers and Livestock Contractors Co.





WILLIAM H. LEIGH

## NECROLOGY

### WILLIAM H. LEIGH

The National Society Sons of Utah Pioneers mourn the passing of William H. Leigh (Harry), 81. He was the second life member of the society and until recently an active enthusiastic worker in the Cedar City Chapter. Mr. Leigh was appointed state coordinator for the Sons of Pioneers for Iron and Washington counties and was instrumental in organizing the Parowan and St. George Chapters.

Mr. Leigh was a member of the group who made the trek in 1947 from Nauvoo, Illinois, to Salt Lake City, Utah.

He was a founder of the Leigh Furniture and Carpet Co., one of the largest home furnishing firms in the entire southern part of the state, and operated it for 45 years before turning it over to the management of his sons in 1949.

In addition to his prominent business activity, Mr. Leigh has devoted much time to civic activities. He served a term as Mayor of Cedar City, as a councilman, and was president of the Chamber of Commerce. He was an active member of the Rotary Club. He was a member of the Board of Education of Iron County for two terms and served as a member of the Board of Regents of the University for eight years.

Mr. Leigh served a mission in the Southern States Mission for the L.D.S. Church and was a member of the High Priests Quorum of the Cedar Stake.

He is survived by his widow, two sons, six daughters, seventeen grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

### CANNON, From Page 10

kie in the Ensign Stake High Priests Quorum.

During the last six years of his stay in Duchesne County, he was elected to the County School Board. The last four years he was president of the board. While he was president, largely through his efforts, the upper towns agreed to a central location for a high school. Out of this came the Altamont High, located in the center of the three adjoining towns.

After returning to Salt Lake City in the fall of 1935, he joined the Beneficial Life Insurance Co. as an insurance representative and continued in that position until the time of his death, April 1, 1959.

### TINTIC, From Page 8

the houses perused were not typical of the general architecture applied during bonanza periods. Their size suggested that they were built with a permanent location in mind, and perhaps at a greater cost than has been normally found in such towns. The Mammoth main street winds its way through the remaining residences past the only operating business, known as Walberg's, and through the abandoned buildings past the L.D.S. Church, the roof of which has given way to the continuous pressure of Mother Nature's wintery snows; past the City building, now housing an abandoned jail; and steadily increasing its steep climb up the mountainous slope toward the fabulous Mammoth mine. The abandoned houses along the way possess an entrancing view from their glassless windows that, today, would be the envy of the most fastidious architect. Surprisingly, most of the houses have escaped the marauding vandal's hands, although the elements of time have stolen most of the paint and left many of the once proud gates and fences too tired and weary to stand in reverence to the past. At the end of the winding streets and far above the town is the Mammoth mine with its 2100-foot shaft into the ground. The mine once was bustling with activity but today the superintendent's office, carpenter shop, change rooms, boiler house, steam hoists, donkey engines, empty little ore cars and even the residence of the late Sam McIntyre are all silent. The majestic McIntyre residence, once the mine hotel, has been well maintained and cared for and still houses the third generation of McIntyres. I talked with the charming Mrs. McIntyre and was graciously guided around the area. From her I learned that several millions of dollars had seen their beginning from this mine and fostered Utah in many ways, including the McIntyre Building in Salt Lake City.

We stopped at Walberg's Store and Bar to learn more of the town of Mammoth.

Mr. Walberg and his wife, long-time residents of Mammoth, are in their 70's although they seem much younger. Mr. Walberg still proudly displays the first bar in the district, originally removed from the Gatley Brother's Saloon in Eureka at the beginning of the Mammoth boom. According to Mr. Walberg only a handful of people remain in Mammoth today. Mr. Walberg described many incidents that make up the history of such towns of yesteryear — Accounts of the respected town marshal, Ben Lewis, and accounts of Dynamite Jack and how he was tried for shooting a hoist operator who failed to provide proper exit for Jack when a major blast was set. The trial apparently was short and ended in acquittal at Hans Hassel's Saloon.

Mrs. Walberg is one of the unsung benefactors of such a town, a woman dedicated to her love for children, a woman who raised two children of her own and 15 orphaned children; children left homeless through disaster and other crises that occur with the environment of any town. They are indeed of the sound stock that it has taken to develop Utah. Mr. Walberg directed me to a source that he said should not be overlooked, and he was certainly correct in his recommendation to talk with "Poker" Johnson. I located the bright-eyed silver-haired jolly little man, who in the days of the early part of the century apparently earned his name "Poker" Johnson, and in discussing the days gone by I was satisfied that this man, who resembled St. Nick without his red suit, could certainly contribute some pointers to the veterans of Las Vegas, at least as far as games of chance are concerned. Mr. Johnson told me of the days of Nibuis, Capt Shook's, Harry Elmer's and Hans Hassel's Saloons, all of which could provide entertainment of most types on a 24-hour basis.

He recalled many of the the lesser mines such as the Blue Rock, Star, Black Jack, Beck, and International, all yielders of gold, silver and lead most of them ceasing operations when either the ore veins ran out or the shaft levels reached water and pumping rates became prohibitive. "Poker" Johnson recalled the days of rising late, a fine steak, the diamond stick pin, and ready for a rousing evening on miner's pay day, and after the miners and muckers had paid their accounts at the mine stores, there was always enough left from their two dollars per day for redistribution. "Poker" recalled Hans Hassel, proprietor of his saloon, wearing his ocean-going shoes of wood. The jolly "Poker" Johnson presented me with the court docket of the Mammoth City Court from 1905 to 1930, which had been discarded and he had salvaged years ago. This should make inter-

See TINTIC, Page 13



**BRADY, From Page 10**

He loves to fish and hunt, and this love takes him to many places locally to indulge in these sports.

Curtis belongs to the "Order of River Rats," having traversed the Colorado River with a group of Boy Scouts on one of their most dangerous trips.

Mr. Brady has been in many varied activities in church work. At the present time he is chairman of the Old Folks Committee, both in the East Jordan Stake and in the Union First Ward, of which he is a member. He has a great love for "Old Folks," and spends time chatting with those who otherwise would spend lonely hours alone. They express their gratitude to him many times for this thoughtfulness.

Mr. Brady's ancestors were of sturdy Irish stock. His great grandfather, Lindsay Anderson Brady, joined the LDS Church in Kentucky. Marion Hendrickson Brady, Curtis's grandfather, came to Utah and was one of the first settlers at Old Union Fort. He married two wives, the Richards sisters. Lucy Richards was Curtis's grandmother. The two wives moved farther south into Utah at the time of the Johnston's Army episode, while their husband was in the "army." They later returned to Union Fort. His father was Warren Parrish Brady, and Martha Ellen Cole was his mother.

Curtis was born in Union. He married Blanche Elnora Anderson of Sandy, Utah. She passed away in January, 1939. They had four children.

Marjorie Brady Carroll resides in American Fork with her husband, five sons and one daughter.

Earl Brady lives in American Fork.

Lavere Brady resides in Union with his wife and son.

Larry Brady and his wife lives in Midvale.

Curtis still lives in his childhood home with his wife, the former Nellie Larsen, and their sixteen-year-old son, Henry.

Now that Mr. Brady has retired, he has hopes of continuing some of his old duties and pleasures. He also hopes to have time for new activities.

**TINTIC, From Page 12**

esting reading during wintery evenings. Mammoth should be a "must" for all persons interested in the strife that makes history. From its appearance Mammoth may become merely a scar of Mother Nature in the future.

On the way back we turned north at Elberta and in a few miles, nestled on the Utah Lake shore, we observed the rubble and foundations of what once was the community of Mosida. Very little exists except the foundations of the \$15,000 hotel built in 1910 and the \$3000 school. A few tree stumps are present representative of the fifty thousand planted in 1912. Who knows what the community might have been like today if the pumping operations had been successful and the reclamation company had not become hopelessly in debt. This, the "ghostowner" always wonders.

## Chapter Notes



Hard-working Secretary of the Over Jordan chapter, **LELAND F. DRUCE**, is aiding President Bawden in building the chapter's membership.

## SUGAR HOUSE CHAPTER ENJOYS NAUVOO STORY

The Sugar House Chapter held its monthly meeting March 23, 1959, at Wright's Restaurant on Foothill Drive. After a business meeting, Mr. Elwood G. Winters presented a picture story of the trek from Nauvoo to Salt Lake City. Musical numbers were provided by Virginia Morgan and Grace Newson, piano duet. Chapter President is Arthur J. Reynolds. The group meets regularly on the fourth Monday each month.



From the left, **MR. AND MRS. VALORAN RUSSELL** and **DR. AND MRS. HERBERT J. WHEELER** of the East Mill Creek Chapter enjoy a monthly chapter meeting at Pioneer Village.

## ERNEST D. WRIGHT SPEAKS TO EAST MILL CREEK GROUP

Ernest D. Wright, Executive Director of the Board of Corrections for the State of Utah, explained the problems of our state prison system to members of the East Mill Creek Chapter and their wives at a recent meeting at Pioneer Village. Mr. Wright told of the problems of segregation at the prison and explained the policy of the Board of Corrections and prison officers in dealing with the prisoners. Many things that the general public is unaware of confront officials in the administration of the penal institution. After a most interesting explanation of our prison system, Mr. Wright answered questions by the group.

The Harmony Strings favored the chapter with several violin selections during dinner.

Dr. Herbert J. Wheeler, Chapter President, announced that Courtland Starr had made arrangements for the splendid program.



**W. ERLE GORDON** is the newly elected President of the Smithfield Chapter of SUP.

**Make Your Plans  
to Attend the  
ANNUAL  
SUP CONVENTION  
August 7-8-9  
at Ogden, Utah**

*Be a Chapter Delegate*





LEE HENRIOD, Chapter President of the Howard Egan Pony Express Chapter, greets members and their wives at Pioneer Village during a recent Hawaiian party.

## GEORGE ALBERT SMITH CHAPTER BUSY WITH IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Leo J. Freshwater writes: "Monday morning, President Elmer De St. Jeor, Arvil Scott and I did a little digging for laying of conduit for lights to be installed in our fine Pioneer Buildings at Sowiette Park. Provo City already has a central pole installed with five flood lights installed, one for each building. Soon we will have a new link wire fence around our buildings when we can dig the post holes. The city already has the fencing and gates ready." (Sounds wonderful, Brother Freshwater. We hope to have had a visit with you by the time this letter appears.)



DEAN PAYNE, Secretary of the George Albert Smith Chapter, chats with SUP 2nd Vice President VASCO TANNER and GUSTIVE O. LARSON, SUP Historian, at a recent meeting of the Provo group.

## PIONEER LUNCHEON CLUB HEARS GORDON B. HINCKLEY

Gordon B. Hinckley, Assistant to the Council of the Twelve, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, was the principal speaker at the regular monthly meeting of the Pioneer Luncheon Club, held Thursday, May 7, 1959, at the Lion House. Elder Hinckley spoke on the growing missionary system of the Church and pointed out the many sacrifices that are made by missionaries and their families for this great work. He stated that many millions of dollars were spent each year in taking the message of the LDS Church to the peoples of the world.

He commended the Luncheon Club on the fine young group of men that meet together for such worthy projects.

Nominations were made for officers of the club for the coming year. Nominated for President for 1959-60 were Ned Winder and Verl Scott; for Vice President, Folley Richards, Vern Hales, Stan Cannon, Bill Cannon and Paul Jones. Nominated for Secretary was Bud Doxey and for Treasurer, Dick Moench.

Election of officers will be held at the June meeting.

Members are urged to be present to select officers of their chapter.



MR. AND MRS. ALBERT EARL attend a recent meeting of the Golden Spike Chapter. Mr. Earl is the chapter's secretary.

## TEMPLE QUARRY PLANS DEDICATION

Curtis Brady, President of the Temple Quarry Chapter, announced that June 4th is the date set for the dedication of a plaque on the north side of the ten-ton column of granite the chapter moved to Pioneer Village recently. The plaque will contain the names of chapter members that helped set up the huge stone next to the Coalville meeting house at Pioneer Village.

For further information contact President Brady.



LYNDON CROOK (left) and MCKAY CHRISTENSEN make plans for coming events for the Peteetneet Chapter.

## SALT LAKE LUNCHEON CLUB ENJOYS DR. MILLER TALK

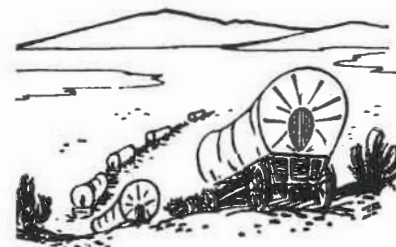
Members of the Salt Lake Luncheon Club heard Dr. David E. Miller give his popular slide lecture on the "Hole in the Rock" at their regular monthly meeting for April.



Dr. Miller has just finished a book on the famous trek that took Mormon Pioneers from Cedar City to the San Juan by way of the "Hole in the Rock" on the Colorado River. He spent more than six years doing research for the book.

A native of Syracuse, Davis County, Utah, he is professor of history at the University of Utah, where he began teaching in 1947. In that same year he received his Ph.D from the University of Southern California. Dr. Miller has been very active in tracing old trails and wagon roads of the West. Some of his favorites are the Escalante Route, the Donner Trail, Ogden's routes into Utah and the route of the Bidwell party.

SCOTT TAGGART of the Salt Lake Luncheon Club, is recuperating at home after recent hospital treatment.





## SUP Sidelights

### PRES. DAVID O. McKAY

#### Writes:



Pres. David O. McKay

"Thank you for the membership card for 1959. I note that this is mailed to me annually because of my life membership in the National Society, Sons of Utah Pioneers.

"Success to you and the Society in the realization of its ideals to perpetuate Utah's Pioneer heritage in preserving relics, historical sites, trails and landmarks."

Annie Johnson, long-time resident of St. George, was a recent visitors at Pioneer Village. Mrs. Johnson has quite a collection of Pioneer relics and stuffed animals in her home.

Past President HAROLD H. JENSON, has asked President LAWRENCE T. EPPERSON, founder of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, to write the story of the first organization meetings. He joined with President Epperson in expressing appreciation for the beautiful silver covered wagon pins presented to all Past Presidents at the Salt Lake Area Banquet.

SUP salutes ALMA JONES and the members of the Corinne Chapter on their participation in preparing for the opening of the Corinne Museum.

### "A THOUGHT"

"Spoken Words Die, But Writing Well Preserved Lasts Forever."



Clarence Nilson (right) was one of eleven awarded honorary citizenships for Pioneer Village at Salt Lake area party. Milton Backman is making the award.

## Road to Hole-in-the-Rock Open

Word comes from *Edson B. Alvey*, President of Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter in Escalante, that:

"We have a news item that we would like to appear in the SUP News in big black heading, if possible.

"For the first time in history, it is now possible to travel to the historic Hole-in-the-Rock in all kinds of vehicles. This accomplishment was made possible through the able leadership of Garfield County Commissioner H. J. Allen (Charter President Hole-in-the-Rock Chapter SUP).

"The road building project consisted

of the relocation and the capping of the sand of the last seven miles of road leading to the Hole. Anyone wishing to visit this fantastic region can now do so with ease.

"It is anticipated that a celebration will be held at Hole-in-the-Rock on the Labor Day week-end, when the plaque on the River commemorating the crossing of the Colorado by the San Juan pioneers will be relocated. It has been tentatively decided to place the plaque at the top of the Hole. This will be above the impounded waters of the Glen Canyon Lake."

### NEW MEMBERS

#### Corinne:

Floyd Carter  
Jesse Jameson.

#### Temple Quarry:

Cliff Alsop  
Henry Bodell  
Samuel C. Turner  
Isaac E. Stocking

#### At Large:

Alton B. Blackburn



JAY RHEES, President of the Ben Lomond Chapter, SUP, is helping to shape the plans for the annual encampment to be held in Ogden on August 7, 8 and 9.

### Senator Wallace F. Bennett Writes:

"I appreciate receiving your gracious note of the 27th and with it my membership card for 1959.

"I am proud of the work you are doing in the Society and am happy to be a member of the group.

"Sincerely yours,  
WALLACE F. BENNETT."

(Editor's Note—Senator Bennett is a life member of SUP.)



FRANK L. DAVIS (left), CHARLES CAZIER and ADOLF REEDER helped make the plans for the big Corinne celebration. These men met often with President Karl B. Hale and Mr. Horace A. Sorensen to work out the many details that pertained to the opening of Railroad Village.



# SIMMONS BEDDING BARGAIN

# Sale

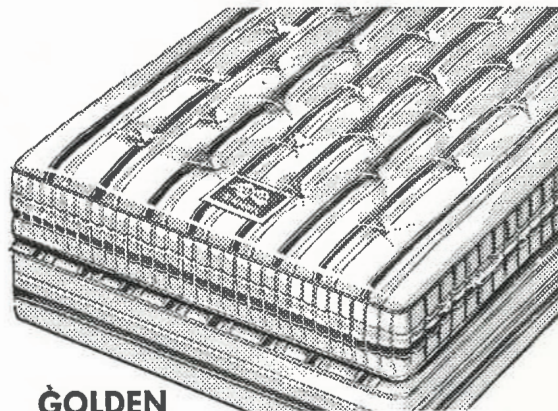
**SIMMONS  
PRINCESS  
HOLLYWOOD  
SET**



**\$69.95**

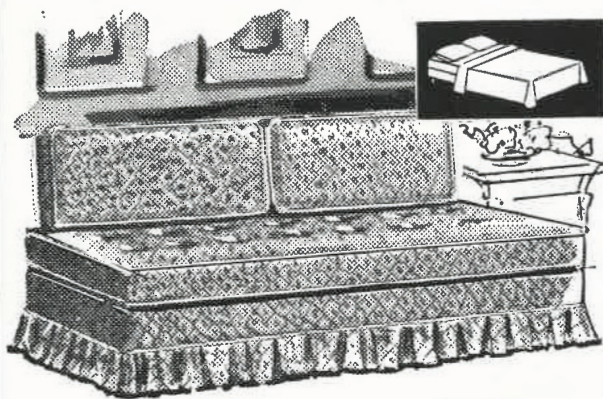
*Complete*

Tufted, washable plastic headboard, and resilient innerspring mattress, PLUS sturdy matching boxspring, brackets, legs; at ONE low price. (Twin size.)



**GOLDEN  
REST MATTRESS \$39.95**

Smooth Top or  
Tufted Model Matching boxspring \$39.95  
Real value for thrifty shoppers. 220  
firm, resilient springs, 4 cord handles, 8  
ventilators, pre-built border, heavy dura-  
ble cover. Full or twin size.



*Sale Priced!* **\$89.95**

**EARLY AMERICAN TWIN STUDIO**

Your choice of print cover with flounce base (illustrated) or tweed cover with kick pleat base. Both in a wide choice of lovely colors. Use as single or twin beds.

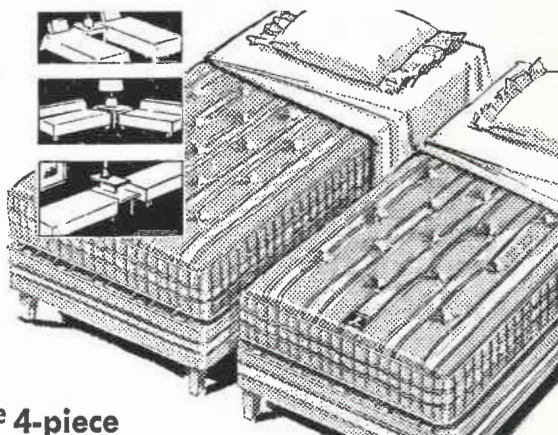
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On Every  
Item**

Use Our Easy  
Pay Plan — Free  
Delivery Almost  
Anywhere



Brand  
Names  
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**LIFE**



**4-piece  
"BEDDING BARGAIN"  
SPECIAL Complete \$99.95**

TWO twin-size Simmons mattresses and  
TWO matching boxsprings...all at ONE  
low price! Hundreds of firm innerspring  
coils, taped French edges, sturdy covers.

## The SOUTH EAST

UTAH'S LARGEST VOLUME FURNITURE STORE

On Highland Drive — Sugar House  
Salt Lake City, Utah — Phone HU 4-8686